

# Honolulu Gazette

VOL. XXXII. NO. 5.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1829.

## LOOKS DOUBTFUL

### Committee Listen to Sugar Tariff Talk.

### PROTECTION AND BOUNTY THE CRY

### Oxnard Wants Reciprocity Treaty Abrogated.

### Beet Sugar Industry in the United States Needs Protection and Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The third day of the tariff hearings was devoted to the sugar schedule. Four interests were represented, the beet raisers, the cane growers, the beet refiners and the refiners. The importers were heard first. John Farr of New York opened the argument. Their recommendations, presented by Mr. Farr, were:

First—On all sugar testing 75 degrees or less a duty of 1 cent per pound, adding 3 cents per degree to 100 degrees.

Second—An additional duty of about a fourth of a cent differential on all sugars above 16 Dutch standard in color to protect refiners entering refined sugars at the same duties as raw sugars of the same test.

Third—An additional discriminating duty on all sugars from the bounty-paying countries, with authority to the President to raise or lower the duties on goods from those countries as bounties were raised or lowered.

This scheme, the importers estimated, would yield the Government a revenue of \$50,000,000 a year, the amount of sugar paying duty being about one and a half million tons, and the average polariscope test being 82 degrees.

In reply to a question, Farr declared that there was no undervaluation of the sugar now imported, but owing to the strict interpretation of the law by customs house officials, the tendency was to raise or lower the duties on goods from those countries as bounties were raised or lowered.

"What would you say," said Mr. Dingley to the statement furnished by Henry Brown of Massachusetts that the invoice value of all sugar imported in 1893 was an average of 3-10 of a cent a pound under the London valuation?"

Mr. Farr considered that statement untruthful and entirely theoretical. London prices were not representative, as Germany had absorbed the business. London prices on cane were merely nominal.

Farr was questioned by Payne of New York on the effect of the operation of the American Refining Company on the business. The importer asserted that only in occasional bargains could the American Sugar Refining Company buy its goods cheaper than other firms. Its influence had been to reduce the price of sugar throughout the world. Under the present differential rate of 3-10 of a cent the importations for the last year had been 1,000,000 tons larger than ever before. A differential of 1-4 of a cent a pound would enable the soft white sugars to compete with the centrifugal refiners.

Solomon Humphreys of New York, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the sugar trade, explained the difficulties of an ad valorem tariff on sugar and made a plea for a specific system. The change, he said, was unanimously demanded by the trade. Ad valorem valuations are unjust on account of the fluctuations in prices. The sugar schedule had given the Treasury Department more trouble than any other feature of the tariff act now in force. It had been estimated by the department that it would yield a revenue of \$43,000,000, but for the past year the revenue had been less than \$20,000,000. Under the present conditions it would not exceed \$21,000,000 for the current year.

Higher prices for raw sugars would undoubtedly be the result of the schedule desired. Mr. Humphreys continued, but the advance would be paid by the consumer, and would be paid by the average family. A duty beginning at three-fourths of a cent at 75 degrees would yield \$43,000,000 revenue. The production of sugar was now regulated by consumption, and no reduction in prices could be expected for several years.

Speaking of bounties, Humphreys declared that they were a demoralizing factor in the sugar business of the world. The German Government recently had raised the bounty to something over one-fourth of a cent a pound, which enabled it to dispose of all her surplus product. The system was working ruin to all the British Islands, so that they must resort to the same scheme or go out of the business. Instead of one-tenth of a cent on bounty sugar imported into this country, the bounty should be equal to the bounties.

P. J. Smith, another importer, made a brief argument against ad valorem duties.

Colonel J. D. Hill of New York, representing the Cane Growers' Association of Louisiana, was the first to speak for the producers. He argued for a restoration of the duty of the act of 1853. He spoke of the situation produced by the bounty act of 1890, with the duty imposed therein on refined sugar, and finally said if a similar provision could be made in the prospective law, and its permanency be guaranteed, the sugar producers would prefer it, but all things considered, they asked for a re-enactment of the provisions of the act of 1853. He produced figures to show the reduction in the price of refined sugar under the operation of that act at the time when crops were being marketed, to show the benefits to the country at large from home competition.

In answer to a question by Johnson of North Dakota, Colonel Hill expressed the opinion that with the protection asked the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States could produce enough sugar to supply the consumption of this country. He further declared that he had not the slightest doubt, if the bounty of 1853 had not been continued during the term of years provided for, the sugar growers would have supplied the consumption by the time the bounty period expired.

The cane growers asked:

First—That specific duties dependent on both polariscope test and color standard be imposed in lieu of ad valorem duties.

Second—That, commencing with 140 cuts for sugar testing 75 and under 16, Dutch standard, the rate be proportionately increased.

Third—That duties equal to export bounties be imposed to offset them.

Fourth—A proportionate duty on molasses.

Fifth—That the new law have effect from the passage of the act.

Sixth—That reciprocity treaties, if they are adopted, be without injury to the domestic sugar industry, on lines which recognize the overshadowing importance of developing sugar production in the United States, and by such methods as insure a protection equivalent to that suggested.

J. H. Sypher of this city was called by Chairman Dingley, and gave it as his opinion that the cost of refining by the Sugar Trust was not to exceed one-fourth of 1 cent, while the cost of refining in Louisiana would perhaps reach three-eighths of 1 cent.

Mr. Humphreys was recalled and asked the cost of refining sugar, but he said he did not care to set his opinion against actual refining. He thought, however, in a general way, that the cost of refining sugars testing 90 degrees was about as stated by Mr. Sypher, but sugar of lower grade, with more impurities, would, of course, be much higher. For instance, it would cost 1 cent to refine sugar of 85 degrees.

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island, Neb., president of the American Beet Sugar Society, in behalf of the industry, charged that the present tariff not only failed to give protection to the sugar raisers, but discouraged the investment of additional capital. It has been predicted that under the McKinley law the beet sugar industry would grow rapidly, and three refineries had been built in the administration of that law, but since then the change had deterred new investment. Any schedule of sugar which had been in force since 1850, except that of the Wilson tariff, would permit the increase of beet sugar growing. Beet sugar could be produced in twenty States, and under a proper tariff the United States could in fifteen years raise all the sugar necessary for home consumption. The beet industry protested against rates lower than from 1-4 to 3-10 cents a pound.

Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty, and proceeded to quote from parliamentary reports and other authorities and the capital required for the production of all its own sugar. Every other nation, even Sweden, which could supply itself with sugar, had taken every measure to do so. Even the United States, under liberal duties and bounties enforced for this purpose.

The cost of labor, uncertainty as to legislation, export bounties in other countries, and the decline in prices were all operating to the disadvantage of the beet raisers. Germany now pays 22.2-1/2 and 30-3-10 cents per hundred pounds export bounties, according to the quality of the sugar, and could afford to sell sugar in New York at 13-1/2 cents per 100 pounds less than the market price. The beet raisers would occasionally sell surplus products below the cost. Give Americans a reasonable bounty, guaranteed to continue for a reasonable time, and it would work wonders. The American was now obliged to compete with African sugar, which was sold at 10 cents a pound. The last fiscal year had sent \$2,557,000 worth of sugar to the United States in British bottoms, which carried no return cargo. With war in Cuba and the Philippines, cutting off supplies from those islands, Germany was endeavoring to capture the American market. For reasons supposedly commercial, Congress had in 1876 legislated for the free entry of sugar from Hawaii. The treaty had never met with favor with the people, had cost \$38,000,000, and had not greatly increased the sugar supply to this country. The estimated duties remitted by the United States on Hawaiian sugar are \$61,000,000.

He thought it was unjust to encourage these importers at the expense of revenue and our home producers. He urged the abrogation of the agreement.

Speaking of the competing interests involved in the sugar trade, he pointed to the sugar refiners who bought and refined the foreign product, and to the millers of flour and others who desired to use sugar in reciprocity agreements to obtain concessions for themselves. The refiners wanted the lowest possible duties on raw and the highest on refined. While, owing to the condition of the treasury, it might not be feasible to re-enact the bounty scheme of 1890, he thought the duty should be placed on the refined sugar.

The Mills bill in 1888, which imposed a duty and also gave a bounty, was now entirely practicable.

Oxnard took strong grounds against any reciprocity. He thought a duty and bounty were the only way to protect our interests and jeopardize none. Such a policy, he said, would increase the revenue out of which the bounty could be paid, and would encourage the sugar industry. The schedule he proposed was a duty of 75 degrees or less, 3 cents per hundred pounds additional for each degree between 96 and 100, with one-fourth of 1 cent differential on sugars above 16, Dutch standard. He asked for McKinley duty on three-fourths of a cent per pound, one-fourth to go off at the end of each four years, the whole bounty to cease in twelve years.

"Do you believe that a bounty would be permanent?" asked Payne. "You see," Oxnard replied, "you opposed it on the ground that it could not be made permanent."

"Yes," replied Oxnard, "I think it would be permanent, because I believe the Republican party will continue in power."

"Why?" asked Wheeler. "Because it has restored prosperity."

Oxnard did not reply to this, nor to Payne when he asked facetiously if he believed this because of the encouragement given the Republican party by the beet sugar States and the close squeeze in the market.

Oxnard, in answer to questions from McMillan, said that the Eastern and the Western beetries had divided the American market between them and agreed not to interfere on each other's territory. The Hawaiian treaty helping that agreement.

Senator Perkins of California presented an argument in favor of the imposition of a specific tax of one and a half cents on imported raw sugars. He showed that the consumption of imported sugar by the United States is about 1,700,000 pounds a year, all of which, if protected, he said, can be produced in a few years within our borders. He showed that the area capable of producing beet sugar was sufficient to more than supply the demand for the United States, and that sugar beets can be raised on soil ranging in character from the alkali plains in Utah to the rich soil of California.

Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Juice Company, spoke in the interests of the farmer. His argument was exhaustive and was largely devoted to showing the advantages of the production in this country of the sugar consumed here.

Thomas R. Cutler of Utah, a Bishop of the Mormon church, read statistics of imports and exports between the United States and Hawaii, showing that the exports from the United States are but 13-1/4 per cent of the imports, and that \$1,675,000 of duties are related to the Hawaiian producers. The sugar imported from Hawaii would give employment in the United States to 25,000 men continuously throughout the year.

"Utah has felt the hand of the Sugar Trust," he said. The moment Utah tried to get into its own market the American Sugar Company of San Francisco raised the price in Utah so that we have to accept less than the price sugar is selling for in San Francisco."

R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., spoke in behalf of the farmers of the trans-Mississippi countries.

During the morning session Francis B. Thurber of New York and W. J. McNary of Philadelphia also spoke. Both were subjected to a vigorous cross-questioning by McMillan on the operations of the Sugar Trust.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

### SPECKELS—WATSON.

Miss Emma Married Quietly to Grain Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Thos. Watson, a grain merchant and well known on 'Change, was united in marriage on Wednesday last to Miss Emma Speckels, daughter of Claus Speckels, the millionaire sugar king.

The wedding was a quiet one. In fact it was solemnized away from San Francisco and without the knowledge of any great number of the friends of either party.

As one of the heirs to the Speckels millions it might have been expected that her wedding would be superlatively the social event of the season. Her position in society was such that her many friends will be surprised to learn that the wedding was as unostentatious an affair as it was possible for a wedding to be. There were no bridesmaids, no elaborate wedding tresses, no costly presents, no wedding breakfast, no reception.

The affair was not even preceded by any formal announcement, and it remained for the friends of the bridegroom to make public the fact yesterday.

The wedding ceremony was performed on Wednesday afternoon last at Trinity Episcopal Church vestry in San Jose, by the rector, Rev. J. B. Wakefield, D. D.

The Chronicle of January 7 says:

Since Miss Emma Speckels became Mrs. Watson no member of the Speckels family has called upon her, and from none of them has come a message of congratulation.

Mrs. Watson shows her magnificent independence of material help from her parents by returning to her father property valued at about a million and a half dollars, given to her from time to time.

Notwithstanding this transfer to her father of the evidences of title to these properties of vast value, Mrs. Watson need not be dependent entirely upon the revenues of her husband from the brokerage business. She still owns the fine modern block on Market street known as the Emma Speckels building, and the lot on which the building stands, and also some other property. The possessions of Mrs. Watson remaining after the present to her father are valued at \$500,000 and more, and the annual revenue is about \$30,000.

### SUGAR DROPS

Western Refining Company Yields to Over-production.

The Western Sugar Refining Company, of which John D. Speckels is president and Robert Oxnard is secretary, announced yesterday a reduction of half a cent a pound in the eight marketable classes of the refined sugar market. The reduced price affects California and the Pacific coast generally. The circular, which is brief, gives the new reduced prices per pound as follows:

Subject to change without notice, and subject to the action of the market. 5-1/2; Dry Granulated, 4-3/8; Confectioners' A, 4-3/8; Magnolia A, 4; Extra C, 3-7/8; Golden C, 3-3/4; Powdered, 6.

The drop in the price is due to large overproduction of sugar during the past two years with all European countries now just closed, and Secretary Robert Oxnard in explaining the matter in detail said last night:

"There has been a terrific overproduction of beet sugar in Europe during the past year, and it is now affecting the market price of the refined article. The destruction of the sugar cane plantations in Cuba on account of the rebellion in progress there made people believe that sugar would be sold at a very high price. This was the general opinion in Europe, and together with the bounties offered in some parts of Europe for the production of beet sugar it resulted in a very large and more than enough to make up the Cuban deficit. Under the present tariff laws of the country this European sugar is now coming into the country at prices which force it to make a reduction."

"There is a second factor which has also influenced our action of today in cutting the price of sugar half a cent on the pound. Hong Kong shipments of sugar are coming in at a very low price. The Hong Kong article is made from cane by the very cheap labor of China. Just enough is coming here to disturb the market."

Mr. Oxnard did not think the price of sugar would decline much from the present figures.

### TREATY WITH JAPAN.

United States Preparing to Open Its Doors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Herald's special from Washington says:

Negotiations were practically concluded today by Secretary Olney and Japanese Minister Tori Hoshi, by which Article 16 of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, concluded in 1854, to become operative in 1899, will go into effect immediately. This article provides that citizens or subjects of each nation shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native-born citizens and subjects, in respect to trade marks and designs, upon the fulfillment of the formalities as prescribed by law.

The treaty is one of a series which Japan has been concluding during the past two years with all European countries except Spain and Portugal, and with several South American countries, all of which became operative in 1899. Germany has just ratified for immediate enforcement an article regarding patents, trade marks and designs, and Japanese envoys at the various courts of Europe are negotiating for similar ratifications.

The most important provision of the treaty is that which opens the Empire of Japan to citizens of the United States for travel, residence and business and manufacturing purposes on the same footing as Japanese, except that land must be leased and cannot be purchased, and makes the inhabitants of either nation amenable to the laws of the country in which they happen to be.

### PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

London Conference Will Recommend Its Construction.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Pacific Cable Conference will meet within a fortnight to sign a report already agreed upon. It is semi-officially stated that the report unanimously recommends that the cable be built, as it is practically feasible and commercially and politically necessary.

There is some difference of opinion regarding the relative share of expense to be borne by Great Britain and the Colonies concerned, but the delegates agreed finally to recommend that less be paid by Great Britain and more by the Colonies. The sum asked from Great Britain is understood to be considered unreasonably feasible by Secretary Chamberlain.

Steamship Goes Down.

BRISTOL, Jan. 6.—The steamship *Edgemoor*, bound from Antwerp for Bayona, France, was wrecked last night on Cull Head rocks. Fifteen of the eighteen persons on board were drowned.

## A PACIFIC CABLE

### Completion of Details at London, England.

### LILUOKALANI IS IN BOSTON

### Death of Rear Admiral Skerrett, U. S. N.

### End of an Honorable Career—Voluntarily Retired From the Navy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A copyrighted cablegram from London to the Evening Post says: The drafts of the Pacific Cable Commission were signed this afternoon on behalf of the British, Australian and Canadian governments after many months' investigation. The result, which is kept strictly secret for the present, is awaited with keen interest as the first tangible product of Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive colonial policy, an important step towards establishing British supremacy in the Pacific and supplying the empire with an imperial cable free from foreign interference. It is understood the report favors laying a cable at the earliest possible moment between Vancouver and Australia, under joint subsidies by England and Canada, certain of the Australian colonies and New Zealand. It must touch nothing but British territory, leaving Hawaii to be tapped by a branch line. The Laurier government made Canadian support absolutely conditional upon the absence of foreign stations, which would destroy the strategic value of the cable to the empire in case of war. The Canadian delegates strongly favored the construction and operation of the cable as a joint government enterprise by an imperial colonial cable trust of England, Canada and Australia, paying a third of the cost each.

British official opinion, supported by some of the Australian colonies and backed by strenuous opposition to the existing eastern company monopoly, favored a subsidy to an independent company, which course will be adopted probably.

The cable will cost about \$10,000,000, to be put down and be ready within two years. The project now awaits the approval of the imperial legislatures. The only difficulty expected is in Australia, where intercolonial rivalries are certain to create opposition.

### LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle

announces that the Pacific Cable Commission has finally signed its report. It says that the lowest tender for a Fanning Island cable ranged from £1,517,000 to £1,880,000, according to whether a 12, 15 or 18-word per minute cable is laid.

### GIVEN NEW YEAR GREETINGS. Liliuokalani Tendered Compliments of the Season.

A delightful reception was that held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee, on Beacon street, Brookline, yesterday, ex-Queen Liliuokalani being guest of honor, says the Boston Herald of Jan. 2.

The old colonial mansion house was filled with guests from 3 to 5 o'clock. The receiving party formed a pretty picture, as, grouped in the bay window, it greeted with charming cordiality the many friends who called. In the party were ex-Queen Liliuokalani, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Kia Nahoolele, Mr. Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. J. Halehuu and Capt. Julius Palmer. The ushers were Misses Flora and Donalena MacDonal and Mr. Frank M. Goss.

The house was richly decorated with flowers. Music was rendered by Miss Sarah MacDonald, harpist.

The ex-Queen wore a gown of black velvet, with thread lace garniture, caught with jewels. The badge of the Mystic Shrine was prominent. Mrs. Lee wore a costume of French gray and lace, with a bracelet of gold on her arm, presented to her by her guest as a token of friendship. Mr. Lee wore a New Year's gift from the ex-Queen, a heart-shaped pin of pearl, with center of amethyst.

The Skerrett family have been prominent in the social affairs of Honolulu, and this fact led to the unwarranted rumor that the intimacy of Mrs. Skerrett and her two daughters with the families of the Provisional Government was the cause of Commodore Skerrett's removal. Mrs. Skerrett knew the deposed Queen of Hawaii, and had several times called on her while in Honolulu. Mrs. Skerrett is of Southern birth, and entertained at the time of the war pronounced secession views. She made no secret of her opinions. Mrs. Skerrett made frequent visits to relatives in the South. She is supposed to possess the last official signature of Abraham Lincoln, which she secured to a pass between the lines on the fatal evening in April, 1865.

Admiral Skerrett voluntarily retired from service July 9, 1894, while in command of the Asiatic station, having the distinction, according to the records, of serving longer sea and shore duty than any other officer of the navy.

### ADMIRAL SKERRETT DEAD.

United States Naval Officer Well Known in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1897.

—Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence in this city last night.

Rear Admiral Skerrett was an Ohio man, and was appointed from that state in 1848. In that year and until 1852 he was attached to the raze independence of the Mediterranean squadron. He was on the *Sloop Marion* from 1852 to 1855, as a midshipman and navigator and watch officer, with station on the coast of Africa where a squadron was located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same

time was commissioned a lieutenant, with duty on the frigate *Potomac*, on what was then known as the home squadron.

From 1856 to 1859 he was on board the *Falmouth* on the Brazilian coast, and from 1860 to 1862 he was again on the African coast, with duty on board the *Sloop Saratoga*.

In 1862 he was commissioned a lieutenant commander, and for a year or more was stationed on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1863 he was attached to the *Shenandoah* as executive officer. It was not until 1864 that he actively took part in the great conflict, though when the war broke out he acted to be placed in command of a ship befitting his rank of lieutenant commander. In that year he was given command of the gunboat *Arroostook*, and engaged with the rebel fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos river in Texas in June, 1864.

After the war he was placed in command of the apprentice ship *Portsmouth* as a commander. He was on duty at the naval academy from 1868

to 1872, during which time he commanded the *Macedonian* and the *Saratoga* on two practice cruises.

In 1875 he was placed in command of the *Portsmouth*, surveying in the Pacific. He was on duty at the Washington Navy Yard from 1875 to 1878, and was in charge of the first light-house district, in New England, from 1878 to 1881.

He commanded the flagship *Richmond* in the Asiatic station from 1881 to 1884, assuming command at Panama, and, by direction of the Navy Department, visiting Apia, Samoa, to settle a difficulty into which the United States Consul had become involved and to examine the coal station at Pago Pago.

He succeeded to the command of the squadron on the Asiatic station in October, 1883, and continued to command until 1884, when he took charge of the naval asylum at Philadelphia. He remained in charge until 1888, and became a member of the Naval Advisory Board, which was engaged in important work.

He was made a commodore in 1889 and placed in command of the *Portsmouth* (N. H.) Navy Yard. Two years later he was made the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, upon which duty he remained until his assignment, in 1892, to the command of the Pacific station. He was shortly afterward transferred to the Asiatic station, owing to the change of policy toward Hawaii, which took place with advent of the Cleveland administration. Secretary Herbert wrote him a letter at the time, stating that his transfer was not due to any dissatisfaction with his course at Honolulu. He was very popular in Hawaii, and on the occasion of his departure there was a great public demonstration in his honor.

The Skerrett family have been prominent in the social affairs of Honolulu, and this fact led to the unwarranted rumor that the intimacy of Mrs. Skerrett and her two daughters with the families of the Provisional Government was the cause of Commodore Skerrett's removal. Mrs. Skerrett knew the deposed Queen of Hawaii, and had several times called on her while in Honolulu. Mrs. Skerrett is of Southern birth, and entertained at the time of the war pronounced secession views. She made no secret of her opinions. Mrs. Skerrett made frequent visits to relatives in the South. She is supposed to possess the last official signature of Abraham Lincoln, which she secured to a pass between the lines on the fatal evening in April, 1865.

Admiral Skerrett voluntarily retired from service July 9, 1894, while in command of the Asiatic station, having the distinction, according to the records, of serving longer sea and shore duty than any other officer of the navy.

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The Skerrett family have been prominent in the social affairs of Honolulu, and this fact led to the unwarranted rumor that the intimacy of Mrs. Skerrett and her two daughters with the families of the Provisional Government was the cause of Commodore Skerrett's removal. Mrs. Skerrett knew the deposed Queen of Hawaii, and had several times called on her while in Honolulu. Mrs. Skerrett is of Southern birth, and entertained at the time of the war pronounced secession views. She made no secret of her opinions. Mrs. Skerrett made frequent visits to relatives in the South. She is supposed to possess the last official signature of Abraham Lincoln, which she secured to a pass between the lines on the fatal evening in April, 1865.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

## THE SECOND RALLY.

It cannot be said that the second annexation rally brought out much that is new or wonderful, but it demonstrates that the work of the Club is progressing along the proper lines. Among those who went into the details of why Hawaii requires annexation there was not a speaker who did not bring out a convincing argument that annexation is the salvation of the country, and that now is the accepted time. Minister Cooper said all that one in his official position could well say. After his trip through the States, his interviews with the Congressmen at Washington and men who will be prominent leaders in the next administration, he undoubtedly secured many facts for his official note book that would be interesting to the people here, but they would also be interesting and valuable to our opponents. It is not always best to show your hand when there are others in the game, and the people may rest assured that the Executive will use the information it gains from its friends in the States to the best possible advantage.

Attorney Robertson's exposition of the independence of Hawaii was a novel one and a powerful demonstration of what is profoundly impressed upon every student of Hawaiian history. It is not true that no state of our size can go on indefinitely as an independent state, but it is true that no state with the same peculiar population and subject to the designs and influence of nations whose civilization is distinctly different can continue to maintain its independence for many years.

The telling points of the evening and the points that merit particular attention at the present time were made by Senator McCandless and Mr. Thurston. Senator McCandless' assertion that the next Legislature will repeal the contract labor system, or in other words do away with the penal enforcement of the labor contract, shows which way the wind is blowing. Independent or annexed, whatever the future condition of the country may be, the contract labor system as it exists today will soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Thurston threw the clear and unrelenting truth upon the position of the sugar planter who opposes political union but hopes for commercial union with the United States. Anti-annexation planters may squirm under the plain statement of their condition, but they cannot get away from facts, and every block which they, by direct opposition or even indifference, place in the pathway of annexation will only serve to hurl the sugar industry to a doom which, but for the hopeful outlook for political union, would now be hovering over the country. The opposition planter is either hoping against fate or allowing personal prejudice to make him deaf to all warnings and blind to impending perils. Mr. Thurston went straight to the bottom of the subject and laid bare the disagreeable probabilities—not possibilities—which the people here, particularly opposition planters, are forever advising to "keep quiet." This is a time to speak out, notwithstanding an unfounded fear of the "effect abroad." The Annexation Club has taken upon itself the management of the local campaign, and it is gratifying to note the straightforward manner in which its officers and the speakers selected by them are going about their labors. Let them continue to deal in cold, unadulterated facts, and inside of three months there will not be a planter, a baker or a candlestick maker of sound judgment

who will not be numbered on the annexation rolls.

## HAWAIIANS AND ANNEXATION.

There are very few of the older residents of Hawaii who will agree with Senator McCandless that the Hawaiians have not been taught self-respect. We must admit a failure to appreciate wherein the aboriginal race has been taught to be like children, and we doubt whether taken as a whole the race appeals for stray quarters with the same avidity as many of the white races. The trouble with the Hawaiian from a purely business standpoint is that he does not look after the stray quarters and five-cent pieces with sufficient care, and we do not know that annexation or a particular form of government or a larger immigration will eradicate a national trait as thoroughly inborn as the New England farmer's propensity to squeeze every dollar three times for luck before letting it go from his hand. If mingling with other people and competing with them will teach the self-respect to which the Senator refers, the Chinese and Japanese with whom the Hawaiians mingle freely ought to have taught the lesson by this time. The Orientals look after dollars closely enough to puzzle an Anglo-Saxon, and certainly annexation will not bring a class of more rigid financial educators.

In the annexation discussion there is no necessity to ask the question, Why is annexation best for the Hawaiian? It is quite as reasonable to ask, Why is annexation best for the Hawaiian born citizen of foreign parentage? There should be no distinction. If it were intended to rob the native Hawaiians; if the native Hawaiians were to be refused any rights and privileges enjoyed by any other citizen the situation would be quite different. What is best for Hawaii is best for the citizen of Hawaiian blood; he profits as much if not more by stable government and the guarantee against interference of foreign powers than any other citizen. He today owes the measure of moral and material progress he has gained to the kindly protection and assistance of the United States, and he has only to look upon the aboriginal races in the European possessions of the Pacific to see where he would have landed had the early settlers, the founders of American educational institutions and influences, and the United States as a nation, been less kindly disposed. Political disaster to Hawaii means disaster to the native Hawaiian; commercial disaster in Hawaii means disaster to the native Hawaiian, and the native Hawaiian will also reap his full share with every other citizen of the benefits derived by the guarantee of political solidarity and improved commercial advantages which will follow the annexation of this country to the United States.

The cry of carpet baggers and fear of new blood have no place in the consideration of annexation. The carpet bagger will come and the new blood will come. This country is so situated that they cannot be kept away, whatever our political future. We may be sure, however, that the character of our immigration under annexation will be vastly improved, the country will become a less popular resort for professional bilks and beach combers; men will come here to make their homes, to identify themselves with the progress of the country, to build homes and do and think of something besides stirring up political embroglios and keeping alive the fires of national jealousy. And the native Hawaiian will profit by it, equally with every nationality now included in the citizenship of the country.

## ANNEXATION LITERATURE.

When John W. Foster was in this country he said positively to many of our principal sugar factors that in their dealings with the

United States they must decide between annexation and the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Annexation, he believed to be a surety so far as the action of the next administration was concerned, but if Hawaii desired to continue as an independent nation it would probably be only a short time before the Reciprocity Treaty was wiped out of existence. The first attack—and a very healthy one it was—upon the Treaty was made at Washington recently, and the full details of the discussion are given in another column.

We do not know that it is necessary to expand upon the meaning of what was said by the representatives of the trust and the beet sugar producers. He who runs may read, and there is no denying the fact that Hawaii and its friends must present a very strong front to meet the opponents who may now be considered as in the field, and furthermore losing no time in their efforts to gain every possible advantage. If these people oppose the Reciprocity Treaty there is no reason to doubt that they will fight the annexation of Hawaii to the last ditch. That they will be successful we do not predict, but it is well to look over the field and be prepared to force a strong campaign.

This paper has urged, in season and out of season, an increase in the descriptive literature sent out from this country, and in this particular case we wish to call attention to one literary bureau which the beet sugar boomers, who have come to be annexation fighters, have at their disposal. In the list of those present at the hearing given the sugar producers at Washington will be noted the name of Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Company. As at present organized, this company publishes the Orange Judd Farmer, the American Agriculturalist and the New England Homestead, all high class agricultural journals having a combined circulation of over 165,000 copies weekly. Herbert Myrick is also president of the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., which publishes the Farm and Home, a semi-monthly, and the weekly New York Homestead, which have a combined circulation of 500,000 copies. Mr. Myrick, besides being president of these companies, is the editor of all the publications and personally supervises every line of editorial matter published, as all the papers of both companies are printed on presses at Springfield, Mass. The fact that Mr. Myrick is associated with Oxnard, and that he had the sugar beet bee in his bonnet in 1892, makes it very safe to predict the direction in which the influence of his papers will be thrown.

Now what literature has Hawaii put out to combat this powerful force, which although it may not directly oppose annexation, will not urge it? The papers to which we refer go all over the United States, into homes where practically nothing is known of Hawaii and its industries, except that Hawaii is in the Pacific ocean and sugar is produced there. Suppose Myrick takes it into his head to fight annexation, and follow a favorite scheme of his of urging his readers to petition Congress, what is Hawaii's preparation for dealing with this incidental phase of opposition? The annexationists cannot afford to belittle the literary bureau.

## FOOT BINDING IN CHINA.

A recent chapter in the history of the foot binding custom of China brings out with striking force the hold which custom, barbaric and cruel though it may be, has upon a country. And in this particular instance there are many fashionable customs among the nations boasting a higher degree of civilization, which will hardly be so easily abandoned. A memorial to the Emperor Kwang Shun on the subject of foot binding was drafted by a

foreign resident ladies' societies of China and transmitted by Mr. Denby, dean of the diplomatic corps, to the Tsung-li Yamen. The Board refused to present the memorial to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, and their reply was couched in the following language: "In reply we beg to state that the memorial of the said societies (the Tien Tzu Hui and International Women's Union) evidences the fact that the object in view is to do good. But the usages and customs prevailing in China are different from those of Western countries. The binding of feet is a practice that has been in vogue for a very long time. Those who oppose the binding of their children's feet are not compelled to do so, while on the other hand those who wish to carry out the practice cannot be prevented from doing so. Custom has made the practice. Those in high authority cannot but allow the people to do as they are inclined in the matter of binding the feet of their children; they cannot be restrained by law."

There can be no question that foot binding is one of the most fiendish customs that fashion ever dictated in any country, civilized or uncivilized. Furthermore, every nation in which the Chinese are domiciled should pass and enforce strict laws against the practice; but to carry those laws to China and attempt to have the whole national style of foot gear upset is beyond present possibilities, as will be realized when we stop to consider the effect of a somewhat similar proposition coming from Chinese women. The Chinese would undoubtedly take exception to what they consider the immodesty of the low-necked dresses of European and American ladies; the danger to the health involved in the exposure of the chest and lungs, and comment upon the evil effects of tight lacing, which in the long run does just as much harm, if not more, than foot binding. Suppose the women of China should send a petition to the ruler of any nation of the Western hemisphere, requesting the abolition of low-necked dresses and tight lacing. What would be the result?

What the Hong Kong Press says of foot binding is true of every pernicious custom which fashion dictates: "The revolution must come from within. The first step towards the abolition of the custom is to disgust the coming young men with the disfigurement."

The United States Commissioner of Navigation in his annual report sounds the following note of warning to the Americans who are allowing the Japanese to gain possession of the trans-Pacific business: "Our maritime rank on the Pacific is now threatened by a new rival, Japan, which under liberal and progressive laws has just established a trans-Pacific steamship line to the United States, and with the co-operation of American capital is preparing to extend this service. In 1880 the tonnage of American vessels entering the United States from ports of Asia and Oceania was 283,295, and of foreign vessels it was 142,251 tons. In 1895 the American tonnage entering was 308,461 tons, the foreign tonnage 657,206 tons. The large and profitable carrying trade once conducted between Asiatic and European ports by American vessels which seldom entered American ports has almost entirely passed away. We have already seen the American flag almost wholly disappear from the mid-Atlantic, save as borne by the mail steamers of American lines, and the figures presented tend to show that the carrying trade of the Pacific is slipping from us."

News of the Cuban rebellion continues to fill column after column of American newspapers, but in the eight days since the last steamer nothing has occurred to mark any change in the situation.

Reports of discontent in Spain with the methods of Weyler and his unsuccessful efforts have been published and then denied. Marco is again reported to be alive, but it is hardly time for that story to be denied. The wreck of the filibuster Commodore and the sorrowful condition of American prisoners in Weyler's prison furnish the only real live news matter which is not likely to be denied by the next mail. Speeches have been made in the United States Congress on the horrors of Spanish warfare, but there appears to be somewhat of a calm in the storm created by the demand for recognition of the insurgents. On the whole, however, the situation is not unfavorable to the patriots, as they are still fighting, and so long as they can keep the Spanish in the field to be stricken down with fever and use up the Spanish money, their cause may be considered a winning one.

For once in the history of the United States the national law makers seem disposed to protect labor as well as the industries, by passing immigration laws which will in a measure shut out the rag-tag of Europe that has been indiscriminately dumped into the country. Senator Lodge's bill, which passed the Senate, bars out immigrants who cannot read and write the language of their own or some other country. As a particular section of the United States constitution is selected for the test, the barrier will not be as complete as might be desired. At the same time, if the law finally passes the House, it will be a gain though ever so small in the right direction. The next move will be toward more complete restriction of illiterate and pauper immigration, and as time goes on the United States may be blessed with the complete protection which will aid in upbuilding its national manhood and womanhood as well as its material wealth.

The captain of a Japanese steamer tells a Sydney newspaper that the Japanese are being educated to eat meat so that future generations may become more imposing physically than the present rice eaters. We are informed that the movement to make the young Japanese meat eaters is "a national one, almost a patriotic one." To the Anglo-Saxon who seriously objects to any tampering with his daily food this seems next door to idiotic, but it shows up to perfection the national trait among the Japanese to do as others do. The subjects of Japan are imitators to an extreme, but they never follow a European or American example unless convinced that it will aid them in competition, and once convinced, the movement becomes a national one—almost a patriotic one.

The announcement that the British cable promoters have decided to have nothing to do with the Hawaiian Islands does not come as a surprise, but nevertheless it should stir our people to renewed action to secure communication direct with the United States. The announcement is significant in demonstrating the British policy to leave Hawaii to follow the course of destiny and gain its cable and receive its political protection from the United States, and the people of the country must direct their efforts accordingly.

The prize talkers, Corbett and Fitzsimmons, have signed an agreement to fight. If these two specimens could get off in some dark corner and so thoroughly pummel each other that they would have no more desire to talk, it would be a blessing to humanity to allow them to fight. The newspaper reading public has become heartily sick of the bruisers, and a good lively set-to in which no quarter is given and no questions asked, and both men are knocked out, would be highly appreciated.

## MINISTER WILLIS' REMAINS.

Escorted to the Australia and Sent to Louisville, Ky.

The remains of the late United States Minister, Albert S. Willis, went forward by the Australia yesterday. In the forenoon a battalion from the U. S. S. Alert, under Lieutenant Lansdale, marched up to Nuuanu Cemetery and officiated as an escort from that place to the steamer. There a guard was left until the afternoon.

Since the funeral of the late Minister, the family has been sojourning with Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin at Waikiki.

Mrs. Willis has received a large number of letters of condolence from the Government, members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps and the many friends which she has made during her residence in Hawaii. An oil portrait of Minister Willis, painted by the celebrated artist, Fred Yates, on an order from Mrs. Irwin, and presented by her to Mrs. Willis, will be shipped to Louisville today. It was painted from a photograph with suggestions from Mrs. Irwin as to coloring. The likeness is that of Mr. Willis when he first came to Hawaii, and is excellent.

Wm. G. Irwin has always been a close friend of Minister Willis and an admirer of his qualities as a statesman, and W. G. Irwin & Co., representatives of J. D. Spreckels & Co., have extended to Mrs. Willis and her family the courtesies of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and as a tribute of deep respect he holds for the family and the memory of the late Minister Mr. Irwin has proffered them the use of accommodations for themselves and the remains to San Francisco.

Before the steamer sailed many friends called to express sympathy for and bid adieu to Mrs. Willis and her son, and Miss Dulaney.

Representing the Hawaiian Government were Minister Cooper and Attorney General Smith. British Commissioner, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills, Mons. Vossion and Vizzavona of the French Consulate; Signor Canavaro of the Portuguese Legation, J. F. Hackfeld, Consul for Germany, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps were present until the time for sailing. Mrs. Willis was prostrated from the excitement of the past few days, and could not leave her cabin.

Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin and Mrs. Widdifield attended Mrs. Willis until the steamer sailed.

At San Francisco the funeral party will be met by relatives from Kentucky, who will take charge of the remains and arrange the details of the final rites at Louisville.

## HAWAII JOTTINGS.

We had supposed that this bugaboo was laid long ago. If Hawaii is doing so well as Mr. Foster reports under its present Government, there can be no necessity for anybody's interference; but if any European or Asiatic Government ever should attempt to interfere there, nobody can for a moment doubt what the United States would say and do. Until that improbable emergency shall arise, why not leave the Hawaiians in peace?—Philadelphia Times.

With a tariff discussion imminent in Congress, with the financial issue looming up potentially, with the Cuban sympathizers massing for a bold rush upon Congress, there is now the threat that Hawaii is to be again sprung upon a long-suffering public.—Nashville American.

It is barely possible that Mr. Cleveland has so timed his next hunting excursion as to be absent when ex-Queen Lili. reaches Washington. He is not to be blamed for running away from such an unpleasant reminiscence.—New York Journal.

The present friendly trade relations between this country and Mr. Dole's dominion are entirely satisfactory and far preferable to any closer connection.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

**Tells the Story.**  
All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

**Customers Want Hood's.**  
"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. It is the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



## IT IS ACCEPTED

Sharpshooters Will Shoot  
With National Guard.

Some New Members Added to the Company at Last Meeting.

Capt. W. E. Wall presided at the special meeting of the Sharpshooters' Company held last evening. Thirty members were present.

At the last meeting the matter of an honorary roll, and also that of a 500-yard range were discussed. Captain Wall reported progress in both of these matters and asked for more time.

C. C. Rhodes, Frank C. Atherton and J. Alexander Johnson (Jack) were elected members of the company. Ex-Capt. John Kidwell was, upon application, unanimously elected to active membership.

Captain Wall read the challenge from Colonel McLean for a 30-man shooting match with the regiment, and referred the whole matter to the company, not feeling, he said, like taking the responsibility of accepting without first getting the impressions of his men.

After considerable discussion, Senator McCandless offered the following resolution, affecting the conditions upon which the contest might be arranged:

"Resolved, That in all future shooting contests the Sharpshooters' Company will use the guns now in its possession, with a minimum trigger pull of three pounds."

In urging the passage of the resolution Captain Wall said the company had passed from a basis of military rules in shooting. During the time since its organization the company had frequently endeavored to arrange matches with the military. A few contests with Company D and one or two later with B were all that could be made out of it. As the marksmen increased in proficiency, and contests were arranged with crack organizations abroad, it became necessary to place the company on a strict sharpshooters footing. It would be unfair for the military to require the company to go back to a military basis for the proposed series of matches. He hoped it would be settled once and for all that the company would shoot only as sharpshooters, with guns, sights and trigger pulls as in daily use.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Marsden Captain Wall was elected captain of the team to meet the military, which carried with it an acceptance of the challenge. It is an understood thing that details of the match will be arranged between the two team captains.

Mr. Marsden: "Now, gentlemen, that we have accepted the challenge of Colonel McLean, I wish to add that we have no 'soft job' before us. Our reputation is at stake. We must practice at every opportunity. I will promise to go to the range three times a week. If we best the military, well and good; but if they beat us, we will never hear the last of it." (Laughter.)

With respect to the conditions proposed by the Sharpshooters last night in their acceptance of Colonel McLean's challenge for a 30-man rifle contest, a military officer, who will have considerable to do with the match, said: "In the East when a team with light triggers meet one with military rifles, a handicap of one point per man is understood. The Sharpshooters certainly cannot expect to meet us point for point with their great advantage in the matter of rifles. I am anxious to see the match, and hope the details can be satisfactorily arranged."

## IN THE UPPER COURTS.

## Decision in Case of Kona Coffee Company.

In the matter of the estate of the late Edward Everett, the Court, Judge Perry, has approved the account of Trustee J. A. Magoon, ordered his bond cancelled, sureties discharged and a distribution of the remaining property among the several heirs.

Mrs. Jane Mist has been appointed executrix of the estate of the late Henry W. Mist, to serve without bonds.

Judge Carter has ordered the discharge of P. C. Jones, executor of the estate of George Ahual, upon his filing his final receipt. The same order was followed in the matter of the guardianship of Pule Lilihi (w), J. K. Kupa, guardian.

Robert S. Brown, master of the brig Lurline, has filed an answer to the libel of the Wilder Steamship Company and their salvage claim of \$5,000. It will be remembered that Captain Brown accepted the services of the steamer Likelike, and signed a contract, in the name of the owners of the Lurline, to pay the sum of \$5,000 for such assistance, and for the risk taken by Captain Andrews and the little steamer in saving the brig. Now Captain Brown says the stipulation was signed by him under duress; that Captain Andrews refused to lend him a hand until the paper was signed. He gives the cost of repairs at \$4,000, and states that the Lurline will be worth \$15,000 in San Francisco. After the answer had been filed, a motion for continuance of the hearing to next Monday was granted. Kinney & Bal-

low, for libellants; Hartwell for respondents.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Kona Coffee Company, Limited, Victor J. Capron and James F. Morgan vs. the Third Circuit Court and Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit; Edward B. Barthrop and Joseph Schlumpf, being a writ of prohibition growing out of an equity issue. An application to forbid the Circuit Court of Hawaii from taking further cognizance of the original suit in equity was allowed, and the desired writ issued. The Court made no answer thereto, nor did the prosecution, although such is provided in sec. 19, p. 590 of the Compiled Laws. At the next term the plaintiffs (who are the present defendants) moved to quash the writ, and claimed their motion as the statutory answer. The Court finds that an answer in due form, in such cases, is required by the statutes. A point made in support of the motion is that the applicants have waived all objections to jurisdiction by answering to the merits of the bill. The Court replies that parties cannot by waiver confer jurisdiction of the court over subject matter. The motion is denied. Opinion by Judd, C. J.; unanimous concurrence.

Upon the case the Supreme Court establishes the following points: "A writ of prohibition will not be quashed on motion when neither the Circuit Court, to which it was addressed, nor the parties plaintiff prosecuting the case made answer, and where the said Circuit Court was clearly incompetent to exercise jurisdiction in equity, the exercise of which was the ground upon which the prohibition was obtained. The several circuit judges, and not the circuit courts, have jurisdiction in equity." Little for the motion; Thurston & Stanley, contra.

Thomas Rain Walker petitions for letters of administration of the estate of the late Edward Hutton of Hamakua, Hawaii. The estate consists of money and securities valued at \$10,000. Two sisters, residing in France, and a brother, in Australia, are named as legatees. Monday, February 15th, is set as the day for hearing said petition.

## ROSS-SIEMSEN NUPITALS.

## Ceremony Performed in St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock at St. Andrew's Cathedral, George C. Ross, clerk in the Interior Department, and son of ex-Auditor General G. J. Ross, was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Siemsen, one of the teachers at St. Andrew's priory. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Kitcher, and witnessed by quite a number of the friends of the contracting parties, including the pupils of the priory. The bride looked very pretty in her wedding costume, and was given away by the Hon. F. A. Schaefer, who had been her guardian. Appropriate bridal music was played on the organ by Wray Taylor. Miss Kalei was bridesmaid and George S. Harris, Jr., best man.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. Siemsen, who with Joseph Marsden, started the Honokaa plantation many years ago. She is a most estimable and accomplished young lady, and was educated at St. Andrew's priory, where she has recently taught.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the priory, where the newly-married couple received a number of their friends. The large parlor in the priory was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross will spend their honeymoon at the residence of George Allen at the peninsula.

## EWA FIRE.

## Portuguese Child Burned to Death Before the Mother's Eyes.

A small building at Ewa, occupied by Marie Vitorino and her family of three children, was burned to the ground between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The youngest of the three children, aged 14 months, was so badly burned, that in a few hours death resulted.

The alarm was given about 9 o'clock and in a short time flames were darting in all directions. Mrs. Vitorino was out at work, and when she heard what was happening, ran over to the place just as the two grown children were running out of the house.

In a little while the house toppled over, and the other child was extricated from the flames in a very badly burned condition.

Dr. Weddick arrived at 1 o'clock and did all in his power to save the child but about 3 o'clock, death ensued.

## From Mr. Perkins.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly correct the statement made in the Advertiser of today which reports that I have discovered 56 small and six large birds new to science. These numbers represent pretty correctly the total number of species peculiar to the Islands (although some are now extinct), collected by all the naturalists who have visited the Islands since the time of Captain Cook, until the present day. As a matter of fact, the new species of birds, added of late years, had already been mostly collected by the collectors for the late Hon. Walter Rothschild before I had ever visited the Islands and other than Oahu. Nothing has been added to the list since 1893. As the statement in your paper might be read by some zoologists elsewhere, or copied into other papers, and being attributed to me, would give me a reputation for libellants; Hartwell for respondents.

tution for exaggerating, for which I have no desire. I should be obliged to you, if you will insert this correction at your earliest convenience. Yours truly, R. C. L. PERKINS, Honolulu, Jan. 12.

## COTTON FROM AFRICA.

## Mr. Marsden Orders Seed for Experiments Here.

Mr. Marsden is at present greatly interested in a new species of cotton, which is creating some excitement, if not alarm, among the planters of the Southern States. It was discovered by a Jew in Africa some years ago. He took the seed to Atlanta, and, with them, a statement of the value of the particular cotton. The story goes that a company of planters immediately offered him \$18,000 for his little package of bluish cotton seed, containing less than a pound.

Mr. T. A. Jackson, a planter near Atlanta, Ga., made the first experiments. He has written the Hawaiian Commissioner of Agriculture, and also sent him a sample of the lint. The specimen shows a long fiber and a beautiful, glossy cotton. It is a shade whiter and brighter than the upland cottons of the United States, and would easily class "middling fair" in Liverpool.

Mr. Marsden has requested Mr. Hastings at Washington to secure for his department an ounce or two of the seed. The market value of the seed is now \$100 per pound.

## AVERAGE OF 44.9.

## Overtops Any Other Hawaiian Shooting Record.

Thirty men of the N. G. H. made 44.9 average in practice during the month of December. Lieutenant Colonel Fisher says that this overtops any other Hawaiian shooting record.

These are the men and their scores: A. Moore, 47; C. Elvin, 47; J. H. Fisher, 47; P. H. Burnette, 46; Sam Johnson, 46; F. L. Arnark, 46; Whitehead, 46; J. F. O'Connor, 46; W. P. Johnson, 45; E. Olsen, 45; Lieutenant Ludwig, 45; Hanevold, 45; G. H. Gere, 45; Captain A. Coyne, 45; W. Nott, 45; E. Sutton, 45; Cooke, 45; Mus. Bortfeld, 44; Mahoney, 44; Rose, 44; Morse, 44; Peterson, 44; Kulike, 44; Frasier, 44; Cook, 44; Sherwood, 44; Nakulua, 44; Evenson, 44; Overbeck, 44; Gephert, 44. Total, 1,348.

## STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

## Opening a Thoroughfare Between Emma and Nuuanu Streets.

J. A. Hassinger, acting superintendent of public works, and Supervisor Cummins have begun the work of extending Vineyard street to Emma, above the High School premises. The start is being made on the Emma street end.

This morning the new street will be opened as far as the rear wall of the High School premises, and will be filled in and leveled. A section of the wall is in the way, and will have to come down. At this point the street crosses the walk to the new primary department, which will be of inestimable benefit to that institution, affording the children a street to their classrooms in place of the present circuitous route through the High School premises.

This part of the work, which will be rushed and completed in a few weeks, will give a splendid driveway, with sidewalks, from Emma street to the Cunha premises at the foot of Vineyard street. Then the street will be further continued to River street, and a bridge which will span the stream at that point.

## HOME INDUSTRY.

## What Can Be Done in Book Making in Honolulu.

There is an exhibition in a window of the Pacific Hardware Company a set of commercial blank books, consisting of ledger, journal and cash books, made by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, which, for material and workmanship compares favorably with the best work produced by the best makers in San Francisco.

The paper is of the best quality, and the binding is what is known as "Ex Russia," with patent backs. Altogether, they present a beautiful appearance, and in point of price, are cheaper than those imported. The Gazette Company is prepared to fill orders for this class of work promptly and in any design required.

## IOLANI AT NEW YORK.

## Important Letter From Brewer Concerning Her Departure.

The following letter from C. Brewer & Co., Boston, explains itself:

BOSTON, U. S. A., Dec. 30, 1896.

Hawaiian Gazette Company, Honolulu: Dear Sirs:—This is to advise you by reason of the delayed arrival of the bark Iolani at New York, her proposed departure for Honolulu will be delayed; therefore, we think orders for goods to be shipped by her, if mailed at Honolulu by steamer leaving January 29th, will be in time, if telegraphed from San Francisco. Yours truly, CHARLES BREWER & CO.

## NEW ART GALLERY.

## Will be Opened Soon Above Tracy's Store.

Mr. F. Davey, who was manager for Taber, photographer, in San Francisco, for the space of 10 years, is in the city, and is stopping at the Arlington. It is Mr. Davey's intention to open a first-class photograph gallery over Tracy's store at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets.

## Coffee Seed.

MR. EDITOR:—I beg to inform those interested in coffee planting that there is now an opportunity to procure a quantity of first class coffee seed from Guatemala. In Central America.

Through the kindness of the Minister for Guatemala at Washington this department has been put in communication with responsible planters in Guatemala who will send us first-class coffee seed.

Those persons desiring to procure some of the seed will please send in

their orders not later than January 27th, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, from whom particulars as to cost etc., can be obtained.

J. MARSDEN, Commissioner of Agriculture, Honolulu, Jan. 14, 1897.

## Hawaiian Consul Marries.

Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Miss Helen Crafts to Frederick William Job January 6th at Austin, Ill. The wedding ceremony was performed at the First Presbyterian Church, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Job is the Hawaiian Consul at Chicago.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Two active young men want positions. See notice in another column.

Fifty-three contract Chinese laborers were brought by the Rio Janeiro.

H. F. Glade, Hawaiian Consul at Bremen, left by the Australia for his home in Germany.

It is said that a 10 per cent assessment on Oahu Sugar Company stock will be made in a few days.

At least two "dark" race horses have been imported from the Coast for the 11th of June program. They are owned by Maui parties.

On account of the departure of the mails the regular meeting of the Board of Health was postponed from yesterday to Friday afternoon.

The O. S. S. Australia sailed at 4 sharp yesterday afternoon. Out of respect to the memory of the late Minister Willis, whose remains were sent by the steamer to the States, the band did not play on the wharf.

Senator McCandless wishes it understood that the opinion regarding contract labor, expressed by him in his speech at the Drill Shed Tuesday night, was his as an individual, and he was not voicing the opinion of the Senate as a body.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between E. Hoffman and V. A. Vettesen, doing business at Waikuku, Maui, as general merchants under the firm name of Hoffman & Vettesen is still continued at the same place and under the same firm name.

Professor W. D. Alexander and his brother, J. M. Alexander, left by the steamer W. G. Hall last evening for a short visit to Hanalei, Kauai. They will return Sunday morning next. Mr. J. M. Alexander will leave in about two weeks for his home in Oakland.

Judge De La Vergne rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of right of the deputy marshal to prosecute cases in the District Court. He decides that any deputy of the marshal will be allowed to prosecute cases, and cited as authority cases in California and the custom that has prevailed here.

Ten prominent Chinese merchants of this city have organized a company to publish a new Chinese paper, to be known as the Honolulu Chinese Chronicle. The first issue will be published in the early part of February. Orders for printing machines, etc., were sent by the Australia yesterday. The main office will be located on the mauka side of King street, near Smith.

H. J. Gallagher, a man very well known here in Honolulu, has been made road supervisor of the Ewa district. He was formerly manager of the pineapple ranch and cannery at Ewa, but Capt. J. Kidwell sold out his business in Manoa and assumed control of the place himself. Mr. Gallagher has received many congratulations from his friends on his good fortune.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping-cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

## DIED.

MAHRT—In Holstein, Germany, November 26, 1896, Richard Mahrt aged 28 years.

## Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

## Our Stronghold

— IS IN —

## Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00

UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin, IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR \$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN HONOLULU.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

## DR.

PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

## 40 Years the Standard.

## LEWIS &amp; CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## Another Marriage.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, James R. Riley and Miss Mary B. Scott were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Mr. Riley is the carpenter on the Paauhau plantation, and very popular there, while the bride is a stranger to Hawaii, having only just arrived from the old country. The wedding was witnessed by a few friends.

In about one month's time the new blades for the cutter of the dredger and other new parts will arrive in Honolulu. By that time the dredger will have gone down about 15 feet over the whole section of the harbor to be prepared for the new harbor. As soon as the new parts arrive the deep dredging will be started.

## LEWIS &amp; CO.

There are people in Hawaii, who following an old custom, buy their groceries in California believing that they can save money. It is possible this might have been done with success in the long ago, before competition reduced the cost of living on the Islands. It is possible, too, that the people who continue to buy at the Coast are not aware that the canned and bottled goods, (we mean delicacies), may be bought from us at strictly wholesale prices. It is not probable that persons ordering from California order in small quantities; they probably get a case of vegetables or fruits in an order. We are prepared to fill such orders in Honolulu at astonishingly large discounts from retail prices. The opportunity is here for you to save money without sending to California.

We have all manner of tinned goods—an order for any quantity will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

## LEWIS &amp; CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

## Country Friends.

THIS IS WHAT You require, in order to While away the long hours:

## Regina Music Box



## America's Greatest Invention!

Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

....PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES....

Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Cattle for Sale.

Holstein bred, 700 head, more or less, for sale. Apply to

V. KN'DSEN,

Waiawa, Kekaha P. O., Isle of Kauai.

1828T-3t

## TIME TABLE

## Wilder's Steamship Company

1897

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Madagua Bay and Makana the same day, Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

## LEAVE HONOLULU

Friday.....Jan. 22	Tuesday.....July 20
*Tuesday.....Feb. 2	Friday.....July 30
Friday.....Feb. 12	*Tuesday.....Aug. 10
Tuesday.....Feb. 23	Friday.....Aug. 20
*Friday.....Mar. 5	Tuesday.....Aug. 31
Tuesday.....Mar. 16	*Friday.....Sep. 10
Friday.....Mar. 26	Tuesday.....Sep. 21
*Tuesday.....Apr. 6	Friday.....Oct. 1
Friday.....Apr. 16	*Tuesday.....Oct. 12
Tuesday.....Apr. 27	Friday.....Oct. 23
*Friday.....May 7	Tuesday.....Nov. 2
Tuesday.....May 18	*Friday.....Nov. 12
Friday.....May 28	Tuesday.....Nov. 23
*Tuesday.....June 8	Friday.....Dec. 3
Friday.....June 18	*Tuesday.....Dec. 14
Tuesday.....June 28	Friday.....Dec. 23
*Friday.....July 9	

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kaula the same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU

Tuesday.....Jan. 19	Friday.....July 16
Friday.....Jan. 29	Tuesday.....July 27
Tuesday.....Feb. 9	Friday.....Aug. 6
Friday.....Feb. 19	*Tuesday.....Aug. 17
Tuesday.....Mar. 2	Friday.....Aug. 27
*Friday.....Mar. 12	Tuesday.....Sep. 7
Tuesday.....Mar. 22	*Friday.....Sep. 17
Friday.....Apr. 2	Tuesday.....Oct. 28
*Tuesday.....Apr. 13	Friday.....Oct. 8
Friday.....Apr. 23	*Tuesday.....Oct. 19
Tuesday.....May 4	Friday.....Oct. 29
*Friday.....May 14	Tuesday.....Nov. 9
Tuesday.....May 24	*Friday.....Nov. 19
Friday.....June 4	Tuesday.....Nov. 30
*Tuesday.....June 15	Friday.....Dec. 10
Friday.....June 25	*Tuesday.....Dec. 21
Tuesday.....July 6	Friday.....Dec. 31

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1897:

Arrive at Honolulu from S. Francisco or Vancouver.	Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.
1897.	1897.

On or About

Mariposa ..Jan 14	Warrimoo ..Jan 24
Miwera ..Jan 16	Peking ..Jan 29
Coptic ..Jan 23	Alameda ..Feb 4
Australia ..Feb 2	Doric ..Feb 7
Gaelic ..Feb 9	Australia ..Feb 10
Monowal ..Feb 11	Miwera ..Feb 24
Warrimoo ..Feb 16	Belgie ..Feb 26
Peking ..Feb 20	Mariposa ..M





## TWO INDUSTRIES

Beet Sugar To California is as  
Coffee to Hawaii.

### GROWTH OF THE WINE INDUSTRY

Largest Tun in the World  
Built Near Fresno.

Coffee May Do for Hawaii What  
Grapes Have Done For  
California.

"I believe the coffee industry will be a success, just as certain as the sugar industry has made men rich in Hawaii," said J. G. Waibel to an Advertiser reporter yesterday. "As a jobber in San Francisco, I have had opportunities for forming an opinion of the tastes of the people over there, and I know that their preference is for Hawaiian coffee. Your people have a market for the product, and coffee is just as much a staple as sugar. You have demonstrated, too, that coffee will grow in abundance in almost any district on the islands, but like every other new industry, it takes time and a little money.

"Our house, J. C. Nobmann of San Francisco, handles all the Hawaiian coffee that it is possible to buy, but we have never been able to get enough of it. We expect when the industry grows to handle a great deal more of the product, but the growers here must not give up. Just take the case of the California wine growers. Twenty odd years ago the New York man who offered California wine to his guests was given the cold shoulder because imported wines were given the preference. But the growers were not discouraged; they knew that inferior wines made their way to market just as inferior coffee gets to San Francisco and is sold as 'Kona.' Inspectors were appointed and today only the best are shipped. The result has been most gratifying to everyone and the swells do not turn their noses up at it. I believe this has had the effect of increasing the number of vineyards and compelled the manufacturers to produce a better article.

"The country around Fresno in California has a well earned reputation for producing a standard grade of wine and you have no idea of the extent the industry has built up that section of the country. The St. George vineyard of which I am the Honolulu agent is a world of itself. It is owned by George H. Malter and comprises 1,280 acres of the best vineyard land in the world.

"This may sound boastful, but an investigation of the facts connected with the great vineyards of France, Spain, and Italy and a comparison with other vineyards show that the expression is based upon facts.

"Even the product of 1,280 acres in this vineyard would supply but a small fraction of the raw material required to keep the great winery and distillery running. In addition to the winery there is a large general store there, stocked with everything needed by the employees or those owning small vineyards who sell their product to Mr. Malter. There are comfortable houses on the place for the men, a printing establishment and a post office. So, you can see that practically it is a 'world by itself.' I can see no reason for doubting that the time will come when in a district like Kona, for instance, there will be one central coffee curing establishment, which will necessitate the building around it of a miniature world. This will come with a development of the coffee industry, but it will not grow in a night. Here you have one infant industry striving to compete with one that has been established for years, and, by the way, California seems to be undergoing the same ordeal, if the reports regarding the beet sugar industry over there is correct. I do not believe, however, that the wine industry there will ever take second place. It is too well established, and the distilleries are too well equipped with modern appliances.

"At the St. George there are three great tuns in which the wine is blended, either of which is larger than the world-celebrated great tun at Heidelberg. Lately there has been added a gigantic wine cask, or tun, beside which the great tun at Heidelberg sinks into insignificance. Everybody has heard of the great tun at the castle, built in the thirteenth century. The encyclopedias of the world will have to be corrected to chronicle the doings of the up-to-date American who has built a larger vessel for holding the wine. The one at Heidelberg holds 49,000 German or 42,000 American gallons, while the St. George tun holds 79,000 gallons, or almost twice as much as the tun which for 150 years figured in history.

"Just think of the quantity of material used in the construction: Two car-loads of steel to hoop it and enough lumber (all redwood) to construct a mansion. Not one stick in 10, from which the material was selected, would answer; absolute freedom from flaws of any kind was required, and after it was all selected it required almost two years to dry and undergo preparation for the cask. Two complete railway trains were required to haul the timber from Humboldt County to Fresno and it will contain 30 car-loads of wine.

"The waste products of so large an establishment represent a large sum of money, and, put to the proper use, would return a legitimate profit. One of the waste products at a winery is

argol, or cream of tartar. Mr. Malter's latest success has been to put cream argol into such shape as to be salable to the refiners of cream of tartar. They manufacture both sweet and dry wines over there, and the sherry is achieving a world-wide reputation. There are three sherry houses, two of which have a capacity of 35,000 and 15,000 gallons, respectively, heated internally, while the third is heated externally. The work of clarification in the case of sherry is very quickly and ingeniously accomplished by a system of filtration. Under this system a perfectly clear dry wine can be turned out ready for the market in six months.

"An idea of how the wine industry of California has thrived may be had from the fact that when the St. George vineyard was started in 1879 but 160 acres was planted in grapes; now, as I have stated, there are 1,280 acres. Even in 1888 the winery was a small affair, with a capacity of about 2,500 tons of grapes per season. Now the capacity is 200 tons daily. During the past season more than 7,000 tons of grapes have been made into wine and brandy. The distillery contains six stills of different construction, so as to produce brandy of different kinds for the varied purposes of commerce, and I hope that the J. G. Waibel Co., said Mr. Waibel, "will be able to convince the people of Honolulu that the wine of California is even better than that of France."

### WINE AND SAKE IMPORTS

Into the Hawaiian Islands for  
the Year 1896.

	January (gal)	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Madeira	28,57	3,408	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	36,331
Port	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	43,290
Malaga	28,57	3,408	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	47,336
Muscadel	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	8,433
Angellia	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Mountain	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Pedro	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Tokay	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Sherry	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Claret	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Zinfandel	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Medoc	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Burgundy	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Riesling	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Sauterne	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Calvanel	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Hock	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Malbec	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Unlabeled	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Total	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489
Sake	4,489	3,292	3,806	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	2,499	775	3,896	4,489

## Weakened Vitality IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

**Appetite Improved**  
almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

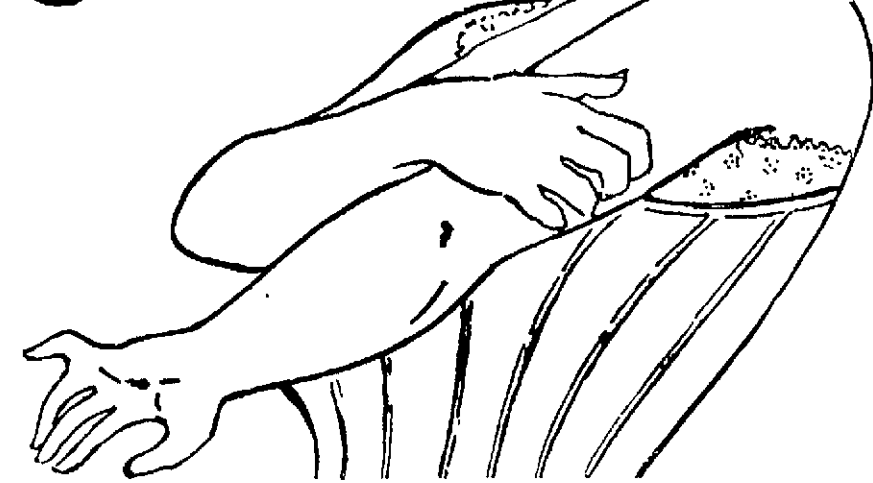
AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,  
AGENTS.

## DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

## Cuticura



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA ointment, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, DUFFY & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

## War in Cuba, War in Manila, HOLLISTER & COMPANY Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War"  
from both sides of the world; Selling them at  
Old Prices at present, and shall continue to do  
so 'Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

Over 100,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak, impatient man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is at last guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Hurt and Smoke Your Life Away" written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

## Island Visitors TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR  
TRAVELING EXPENSES  
BY PURCHASING YOUR

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.  
A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

## L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to  
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.

San Rafael, California.  
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science.  
Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.  
Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For information and Testimonials, Address  
ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M.,  
Head Master.

References:—  
Hon. H. W. Schmidt,  
Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Ask Your  
Groceryman  
For the  
Celebrated

## CROWN FLOUR

And  
Take  
No  
Other!

MANUFACTURED BY  
The Stockton Milling Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

CASTLE & COOKE,  
Limited.  
Sole Agents.

C. HUSTACE,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.  
Family, Provision & Ship's Stores  
Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully filled.

TELEPHONE 110.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
HOLLISTER & CO.,  
Agents.

Metropolitan Market  
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats  
From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied  
ON SHORT NOTICE  
AT THE  
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Anstran Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B4 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes of 25 each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties' Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign ..... \$ .50  
 Per month, Foreign ..... \$ .75  
 Per year, Foreign ..... \$ 6.00  
 Per year, Foreign ..... \$ 7.50

Payable invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## HANAIEI, KAUAI.

Inscribed to Miss Frances Johnson.

Oh! vale of enchantment and beauty,  
 by the waves of an amethyst sea  
 With its blossoms of foam on the  
 beaches, that leap and rejoice in  
 their glee;

I see thee again in my fancy, looking  
 back as a dreamer of dreams,  
 On the ramparts green-swathed that  
 engrid thee, adrip with the rip-  
 pling of streams.

From the heart of the woodland the  
 river ripples on through the  
 sweet scented bowers,  
 Neath roofs of the forest in gloamings  
 of green trailed o'er with lilies  
 and flowers,

Long groves of kukui and koa, and  
 ohasi aflame with their bloom,—  
 The torch of the fiery lele droopeth  
 down from the arch of the gloom.

I wander again in my fancy by Waioli,  
 the water that sings,  
 Mine eyes are in rapture uplifted to  
 the heights where all blossoming  
 things

Have enveloped the rocks in a garment  
 of crimson and purple and gold,  
 Rolled down from their ultimate peaks  
 to their feet in the far wooded  
 fold.

Oh! to ramble again through the wood-  
 lands where bells of couvoolooli  
 swing,  
 Where the shade for a moment is lit  
 by the flash of the tropic bird's  
 wing,

Oh! to tread 'mid the drifting of bloss-  
 oms, and wade 'mid the wastes  
 of the bloom,  
 Or to lie on the couches of moss and  
 inhale the sweet jasmine's per-  
 fume.

The wind from the sea as a harper,  
 sweeps the chords of the woods  
 as a lyre,  
 The birds in their happiness piping,  
 and the rivulets join in the choir:  
 The brooks, and the birds, and the  
 winds, sing the songs that we  
 never may know.

Yet the melodies linger and charm, as  
 they did in the long ago.

Oh! to float on the river's broad bosom,  
 to loiter by dreamy alcoves,  
 Where the arrows of Sunshine are pow-  
 erless to pierce through the roofs  
 of the groves;

To drift with the slow moving current  
 'tween margins embroidered with  
 flowers,  
 The world around me forgotten, and  
 unheeded pass by me the hours.

From Princeville's green slopes to the  
 eastward, I look down on the  
 waters sun-kissed,  
 The peaks and the spires of the ram-  
 parts are afloat in a tremulous  
 mist,

With the splendor of rainbow enwoven,  
 as they shimmer and shine in  
 the light  
 That the Sun in his glory descending  
 hath left on the fringes of night

Oh! valley no words can describe thee,  
 all the pigments on palettes are  
 tame,  
 To portray the rich splendor of color,  
 for the fires of the greens and  
 the flame

Where Spring never faileth, Summer  
 remains, frost never blossoms  
 benumb,  
 Paralyze the weak hand of the painter,  
 the lips of the poet strike dumb.

CHARLES H. EWART.  
 Dalbeattie, Scotland, November, 1896

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. N. Castle will sail next Mon-  
 day for San Francisco.

The big ship Sintram sailed from  
 Baltimore on January 4th for Hono-  
 lulu via San Francisco. She will load  
 sugar for New York.

The Rhoderick Dhu. Captain Rock  
 sailed from San Francisco on the 4th  
 inst., for Hilo. She has a heavy cargo  
 of general merchandise.

Arrived at Hong Kong December 15th  
 the bark Edward May Johnson, from  
 Honolulu, would proceed to Manila to  
 load hemp for Boston or New York.

Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co. state  
 that the Miowera, which will fall due  
 next Sunday from Victoria, will be  
 at least one day late. She will be ex-  
 pected Monday evening.

The Peru reported that the Zealan-  
 dia would sail from San Francisco  
 from 24 to 48 hours late. She may ar-  
 rive here today, but will most likely  
 not get in until tomorrow.

The bark Samoa will clear this  
 morning for New York. She took 800  
 bags of Kahuku sugar from the Kaala  
 yesterday afternoon, which gives her  
 31,359 bags, or about 2,000 tons in all.

J. W. Robertson, Charles Everett  
 "Shanks" Mossman and Henry Peter  
 have been added to the custom house  
 force as temporary inspectors. Ten  
 temporary guards have also been  
 put on.

Captain W. L. Jones sailed from  
 New York on December 19th on the  
 steamer Lucania for Liverpool. On his  
 arrival there he will proceed to Glas-  
 gow to take command of the bark High-  
 land Glen, recently purchased by Ch.

Brewer & Co. Limited of Boston. The  
 bark will have her name changed, and  
 will be placed under the Hawaiian flag.

The port surveyor has forbidden  
 Custom House guards taking meals on  
 vessels in port. Since yesterday, in  
 consequence of this regulation, the  
 guards have missed their floating res-  
 taurants.

Seven sailors of the schooner Hono-  
 lulu will be paid off and discharged  
 here. They shipped for the voyage to  
 this port. Natives will be employed  
 on the Honolulu, if they can be got-  
 ten. The discharged sailors will en-  
 deavor to reship.

H. A. Fris, not G. D. Freeth, as stat-  
 ed in yesterday's Advertiser, will be  
 second mate of the Helene. Mr. Fris  
 was at one time captain of the brig  
 Consuelo. He is now chief officer of the  
 bark Andrew Welch.

The P. M. S. S. Peru, Captain Friele,  
 arrived off port at 12:45 yesterday  
 morning, 6 days, 10 hours and 26 min-  
 utes from San Francisco. She brought  
 seven cabin passengers and 40 bags of  
 mail for Honolulu; had three through  
 cabin passengers. The Peru took 250  
 tons of coal at this port.

The following vessels have sailed  
 from San Francisco for Honolulu:  
 Bark S. C. Allen and schooner Transil,  
 December 31; bark Alden Besse, Jan-  
 uary 1; ship H. P. Hyde, January 2.  
 The Consuelo sailed on January 1 for  
 Mahukona, and the schooner Viking  
 the following day for Kahului.

The Scray's bill of sale was filed at  
 the Custom House late yesterday, and  
 the process of registration will be com-  
 pleted. In the preliminary papers the  
 name of the new boat is given as "No-  
 eau," though this is subject to change.  
 Messrs. Sorenson & Lyle will measure  
 her for registration purposes.

Plans are under way for a new land-  
 ing on the mauka side of the present  
 railway wharf. Upon his return from  
 Hawaii, Minister King will be asked  
 to pass upon the matter at once. The  
 new wharf, as proposed, will be 150  
 feet in length and will run with the  
 shore line. There is urgent need for  
 it at the railroad terminus.

"My daughter, when recovering from  
 an attack of fever, was a great sufferer  
 from pain in the back and hips," writes  
 Loudon Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After  
 using quite a number of remedies with-  
 out any benefit she tried one bottle of  
 Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has  
 given entire relief." Chamberlain's  
 Pain Balm is also a certain cure for  
 rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and  
 dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents  
 for Hawaiian Islands.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.  
 Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from  
 Kauai ports.  
 Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from  
 Kauai ports.  
 Stmr Lehua, Everett, from Kahului.  
 Am schr General McPherson, Carter,  
 Ensenada.

Thursday, Jan. 14.  
 P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, from San  
 Francisco.  
 Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman,  
 from Newcastle.  
 Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Ka-  
 huku.  
 Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from  
 Kapaa.

## DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.  
 Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and  
 Hawaii ports.  
 Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Ha-  
 waii.  
 Stmr James Makee, Pederson, for  
 Kapaa.  
 Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui  
 ports.  
 Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai  
 ports.  
 Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Wai-  
 manalo.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.  
 Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Kauai  
 ports.  
 Bktne Klihitat, Cutler, for Port  
 Townsend.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for  
 Kauai ports.  
 O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San  
 Francisco.

Thursday, Jan. 14.  
 Bk B. P. Cheney, Haskell, for Port  
 Townsend.  
 P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, for Yokoh-  
 ma.

## VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Bk Samoa, for New York.  
 Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Wai-  
 manalo, at 10 a. m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Kahului, per stmr Lehua, Jan.  
 12.—R. R. Berg.  
 From Kauai ports, per stmr Waiale-  
 ale, Jan. 12.—Long Hoy and 10 on deck.  
 From Newcastle, per schr Robert  
 Lewers, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Captain Good-  
 man and three children.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S.  
 Peru, Jan. 14.—David Rice and wife,  
 N. Smith and wife, G. S. Hammond,  
 D. E. Saunders and Dr. Nakamaki.

From Kapaa, per stmr James Ma-  
 kee, Jan. 14.—Mrs. R. C. Spalding, O.  
 B. Spalding, Jr.; C. F. Fisher and 15  
 on deck.

## Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr  
 Kinau, Jan. 12. Volvino, Miss Hall,  
 Hilo, T. R. Keworth, P. T. Phillips,  
 A. Hashigami, A. Hanching, T. F. Lin-  
 gling, George Sturgeon, Miss McMillan,  
 F. M. Vivas, P. A. Dias, D. Howard,  
 Hutchcock, T. Wilson, M. S. Rob-  
 erts, Miss Lishman, Miss Lindloff, W.  
 K. Alund, Wene, Kit Chong, and  
 wife, Mr. Ahong, Mr. George Ros-

and two children, Charles Nelson. Lau-  
 pahoehe, Shimura, Miss Bergstrom,  
 W. J. Kane, F. M. Swanzey, Kahukoni,  
 H. W. M. West, Theodore Wolff, Mrs.  
 T. May, C. J. Park, Miss Helen Parker,  
 Puanani, Mr. DeLanau, Mukena; C.  
 B. Dwight.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine,  
 Jan. 12.—James A. Wilder, Capt. L.  
 Ahlborn, R. R. Berg, Rev. G. Hiraga,  
 S. Kube, C. Kaiser, S. L. Horner, Mrs.  
 Wilkinson, Rev. Bishop Willis and  
 Miss Laura Green.

For Kauai ports, per stmr W. G.  
 Hall, Jan. 12.—Mrs. D. W. Stair and  
 son, Professor W. D. Alexander, J. M.  
 Alexander, Mrs. A. F. Linder, Mrs. Tai  
 Chu and two children, Mary Keoloha,  
 Mrs. Keaupung, G. R. Harrison, George  
 Kluegel, Ping Lun Mow, Minam and  
 54 deck.

For Kauai ports, per stmr James  
 Makee, Jan. 12.—Dr. Hugs and Mrs.  
 D. P. Lawrence and child.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Aus-  
 tralia, Jan. 13.—Miss Birge, Captain  
 Bray, John Bishop, George C. Beckley,  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. Clementson, Miss Du-  
 laney, Mrs. G. Grau, H. F. Glade, Ru-  
 dolf Hering, Mrs. Maguire, Miss Ma-  
 guire, H. J. Miller, W. T. Porter, W. T.  
 Schmidt, R. H. Sloat, T. F. Van Vloten,  
 Mrs. A. S. Willis, Albert Willis, Jr.

## IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, per bk R. P. Rithet,  
 Jan. 5.—1732 tons coal consigned to C.  
 Brewer & Co.

Per bktn Amelia, from Seattle, Jan.  
 9.—480,000 feet of lumber and 2 tons  
 of grain, to Allen & Robinson.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mon-  
 owai, Jan. 7.—33 cases butter, 305 bales  
 gunnies, 26 cases beer, 7 logs, 14 cases  
 cotton, 60 cases mullet, 2 cases cheese,  
 5 cases limes and 1 case merchandise  
 consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co.,  
 Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ed Hoffschlaeger  
 & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., J. Marsden,  
 Rev. C. M. Hyde, Priest in Charge Mo-  
 lokai Station, Camarinos & Co.

Per bktn Matilda, from Port Blake-  
 ly, Jan. 9.—680,000 feet lumber for Al-  
 len & Robinson.

## POSITION WANTED.

Wanted, position by two active  
 young men. Work in office, store or  
 on plantation preferred. Can furnish  
 best of recommendation. Address,  
 H. & R., this office.  
 1829-2t

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 21 lots  
 of land in Waimanu Valley, Hama-  
 kua, Hawaii, may be applied for on or  
 after 9 a. m. Monday, January 13, 1897,  
 under the provisions of the Land Act  
 for Homestead Leases.

The lots contain about 8 acres each.  
 With the same may be taken one  
 acre of taro land.

All applications must be made in  
 person at the office of the Sub-Agent,  
 Mr. C. Williams, Honokaa.

Further particulars may be obtained  
 of the Sub-Agent, or at the Public  
 Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent Public Lands.Dated, Honolulu, January 7, 1897.  
1827-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On FRIDAY, January 15th, 12 o'clock  
 noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin,  
 Hilo, will be sold under the provisions  
 of the Land Act for Cash Freeholds,  
 Lot No. 310 at Olaa, containing 50  
 acres.

Upset price: \$300.  
 At the same time and place will also  
 be sold Lots 14 and 15, Olaa, contain-  
 ing 100 acres, upon the following con-  
 ditions, viz.:

Upset price: \$600; one-fourth pur-  
 chase price to be paid on day of sale  
 and remainder in equal installments in  
 one, two and three years, with interest  
 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Cultivation and improvements to be  
 begun during the first year and con-  
 tinue during succeeding two years.  
 Twenty-five (25) per cent of the land  
 to be put under cultivation and other  
 improvements of the value of \$500 to  
 be made before the end of the third  
 year. At the end of third year, if full  
 amount of cultivation and improve-  
 ment has been made with full payment  
 of purchase price, and all conditions  
 to such date fulfilled, a Patent Grant  
 for the premises will issue.

All applicants or purchasers must  
 possess the qualifications and make the  
 sworn declaration, as required of ap-  
 plicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases  
 and Cash Freeholds.

Full particulars can be obtained at  
 the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or  
 at the office of the Sub-Agent in Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands  
 Dated Dec. 22, 1896. 4489-3t 1823-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-  
 lowing lot in Hamakua, Hawaii may  
 be applied for on or after 10 a. m. Jan-  
 uary 14th 1897, under the provisions  
 of the Land Act, 1895, for Right of  
 Purchase Leases or Cash Freeholds.

or at the option of the applicant under  
 the special terms and conditions given  
 below:

Location	No. Lot.	Area.	Appraised Value Per Acre.
Honokaa Section, near			
Honokaa.....	1	48.65	\$ 5 00
"	2	64.03	5 00
"	3	67.01	7 50
"	4	57.40	7 50
"	5	63.91	5 00
"	6	65.70	10 00
"	7	66.61	10 00
"	8	78.55	10 00
"	9	68.76	10 00
"	10	78.16	10 00
"	11	82.27	7 50
"	12	84.89	10 00
"	13	67.05	12 50
"	14	78.08	12 50
"	15	78.09	12 50
"	16	18.24	10 00
"	17	21.52	7 50
"	18	22.84	7 50
"	19	20.27	7 50
"	20	20.82	7 50
"	21	23.45	7 50
"	22	29.70	7 50
Paaulo Section.....	5	26.80	10 00
"	6	20.00	10 00
"	7	72.00	10 00
"	8	66.00	15 00
"	9	31.20	10 00
"	10	26.00	12 50
"	11	30.00	12 50
"	12	74.60	10 00
"	13	73.04	12 50
"	14	74.63	12 50
"	15	81.04	10 00
"	16	73.30	10 00
"	17	70.82	10 00
"	18	70.26	12 50
"	19	71.28	12 50
"	20	70.61	12 50
"	21	33.00	10 00
"	22	54.40	10 00
"	23	54.60	12 50
"	24	58.33	12 50
"	25	75.16	12 50
"	26	36.17	10 00
"	27	40.53	10 00

## SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(OPTIONAL.)  
 One-fourth of the purchase price to  
 be paid immediately after the sale, and  
 the remainder in equal installments in  
 one, two and three years thereafter,  
 with interest annually at the rate of  
 6 per cent, but provided that the pur-  
 chaser may pay any such installment  
 before it is due, and thereby stop the  
 corresponding interest.

Purchaser shall begin substantial im-  
 provement of his lot during first year  
 of his holding, and continue the same  
 during succeeding two years, and shall  
 have at the end of the third year 25  
 per cent of the land under bona fide  
 cultivation.

Additional improvements (to the  
 value of \$500 for lots over 50 acres and  
 \$250 for lots under 50 acres) to be  
 made in the way of buildings, by the  
 end of the third year.

An average of 10 timber, shade or  
 fruit trees per acre to be planted or  
 maintained.

An agreement covering above con-  
 ditions shall be made with the Govern-  
 ment, and no assignment under such  
 agreement shall be made without the  
 written consent of the Commissioners  
 of Public Lands.

At the end of three years if all con-  
 ditions of the agreement have been  
 substantially fulfilled, the purchaser  
 shall receive a fee simple title to the  
 land.

In case of default for failure to per-  
 form the required conditions, the Com-  
 missioners may take possession of the  
 premises, and may sell the same at  
 auction, either as a whole or in parcels,  
 for cash or on terms of time payments;  
 and if such sale result in advance on  
 the original price, the original pur-  
 chaser to receive therefrom the  
 amounts of his payments to the Govern-  
 ment on account of purchase, with-  
 out the interest, and a pro-rata share  
 in such advance in proportion to the  
 amounts of his payments. If such sale  
 shall result, however, in a less price  
 than the original, the amount return-  
 able to him shall be charged with a  
 pro-rata amount of such decrease to  
 the amounts of his payments.

All applications must be made at the  
 office of the Sub-Agent, Charles Wil-  
 liams, at Honokaa, on or after the  
 date given above.  
 First application received for any lot  
 will determine the system under which  
 such lot will be taken.

## QUALIFICATIONS.

All applicants or purchasers must  
 possess the qualifications and make the  
 sworn declaration, as required of ap-  
 plicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases  
 and Cash Freeholds.

Plans of the above lands and further  
 information may be obtained at the  
 office of the Sub-Agent, at Honokaa,  
 or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
 Dated December 11, 1896.  
 1820-5w

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, January 16, 1897, at 10  
 o'clock a. m., at office of W. O. Aiken,  
 Sub-Agent, Fourth Land District, Pala,  
 will be sold lot of Government land in  
 Keahua, Kula, Maui (lower Makawao)  
 containing 27 97-100 acres.

Terms Cash, U. S. Gold.  
 Upset Price, \$279 70

Plan showing survey, etc., of the  
 above lot may be seen at the office of  
 the Sub-Agent, Pala, Maui, or at the  
 Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
 Dated December 16, 1896.  
 1821-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST  
 Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In  
 Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Chang  
 King, of Waialua, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by Tong  
 Duck, creditor of said deceased, pray-  
 ing that Letters of Administration upon  
 said estate be issued to himself, notice  
 is hereby given that Friday the  
 12th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10  
 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Build-  
 ing, Honolulu, is appointed the time  
 and place for hearing said petition  
 when and where all persons concerned  
 may appear and show cause, if any  
 they have, why said petition should  
 not be granted.

By the Court:  
 J. A. THOMPSON,  
 Clerk.

1829-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST  
 Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In  
 Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Ed-  
 ward Hutton, deceased.